

PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN

ALEXANDRIA:

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1859.

There are reports of more trouble in Utahof Gov. Cumming having been sent for to Provo city-of the disaffection of the Mormans-of California.

The New York Herald thinks the heavy imports recently, indicating that we are again going under "high pressure"-six millions of exports, exclusive of specie, against twenty millions of imports-is a sign of another financial inflation, and an "explosion" is very apt to follow an "inflation."

This is the fourteenth day of the trial of Sickles. The public are getting rather tired out at the newspaper reports in detail. A week or two. brief synopsis now suffices-and is more than enough-where whole columns were eagerly devoured a week ago.

Strenuous efforts are making to establish a Conservatory of Art, Science, and Historical Relics, in Boston-a journal devoted to the object is published-and appeals are made to the citizens to contribute to the design.

Another revolution has "broken out" in Venezuela-and the government troops been defeated. It is thought, however, that the revolutionists will be "put down." In the meantime, "business is paralyzed."

The letter of the Hon. Edward Bates, of Missouri, to the Whig Central Committee, in New York, will be read with interest. It will assist, we hope, in the work of reviving and re-organizing the Whig Party.

Various "anti-rent" suits have recently been decided in New York, against the "anti-renters." These cases had, for years past, been the cause of much trouble in the neighborhood of Albany.

At Cleveland, Ohio, Bushnell has been found guilty in the U. S. District Court, of rescuing a slave at Oberlin. Sentence has not been pronounced. This is the first of the Oberlin rescue indictments tried.

The obstructions heretofore existing in the river between Petersburg and City Point, have been removed, and there is now water enough to admit the passage of large steamboats to the wharf at Petersburg.

and instantly killed at Cincinnati, on Fri- \$1,192,000; the heirs of John D. Williams friendly offices. day last, by the accidental discharge of a Shaw, \$1,072,000; Josiah Quincy, \$638,000; pistol in the hands of one of his playmates, Jno. C. Grav. \$667,000; and Mrs. Cornelia A. named James Smith.

The British Steamer Curacoa, now lying off Annapolis, is expected to sail for England, with Lord Napier and his family, to-day .-Since the arrival of the Curacoa, in our wa-

ters, six of her crew have deserted. Sixty-one carpenters have been recently discharged at the Brooklyn Navy Yard; fifty joiners followed on Friday, and the "anvil chorus" of a whole batch of blacksmiths cea-

ses to-day. The work of reviving and re-organizing the Whig party is going on in North Carolina. All through the South and West, the desire of the Conservative opponents of the Democratic party, is to this end

The steamer Baltimore, recently sunk, in the Chesapeake Bay, has been raised and towed up to Baltimore. She will soon be repaired and placed on the route between on his way from the theatre to his hotel .-Havana and Baltimore.

Hon. John Letcher has so far recovered from his recent attack of pneumonia as to be able to leave Washington for Richmond. He left on Sunday and expects to meet Mr. Goggin at several points.

aguay difficulties, furnished by Commissioner Bowlin, copied in another column, will be found interesting.

Barnum, whilst recently delivering a Lecture, at Oxford, England, was hissed and groaned at, and finally pelted with orange peels. He retired.

Certain Stockbridge Indians, in the west-

to large tracts of land there, and the matter he had been cunningly cleaned out to the tune is before the Courts of Law. Three children of Mr. Henry Chitman,

of South Boston, died recently of scarlet fever-the first on the 4th instant, the second on the 8th and the third on Wednes-

The quantity of oysters opened at Fairhaven, Conn., within the past six months, is 700,000 bushels, equivalent to 350,000 gallons.

Hon. John S. Caskie, of Richmond, has been nominated for re-election to Congress, by a District Democratic Convention.

The English merchants in China are already attempting to force opium up the poor Japanese.

Hon. Fayette McMullen has withdrawn from the canvass as an independent candidate for Congress in Virginia.

The crew of the slaver Echo, tried in Charleston, have been acquitted by the jury. Rev. Mr. Spurgeon has again been invi-

The village of Weston, Lewis county, Virginia, was thrown into great excitement eights convict negroes, who were employed of the settlement of the Paraguay difficulty: by the State in the construction of a lunatic a-ylum at that place. There were twentytwo of these negroes confined in a temporary jail built for the purpose, and it is generally supposed that the runaways had some assistance from without. The officers started in pursuit of them in the direction of Ohio. out up to the last accounts they had not suce eded in getting on their track.

New Orleans papers of the 11th contain the details of the Mexican news by the Tennessee. The Liberal army, thirteen thousand strong, nearly surrounded the city of Mexico, and had succeeded in cutting off supplies provisions and water. A capitulation is expected soon to take place; if not, a great battle is anticipated, both armies being reinforced. The Liberals are confident of success. The whole country is in a deplorable looked gloomy enough.

When we reached Montevideo, all seemed

the Indians shooting at the carriers of the U. arrived at St. Louis. The store of Messrs. S. mail, &c. There are, also, reports of some | Garland & Co., sutlers at Fort Stanton, was of the Mormons renouncing the faith-and destroyed by fire, involving a loss of \$17,of many being about to quit Utah and go to 000. The transportation of the California delay, succeeded in procuring an interview ded in consequence of the interference of the Indians. It was understood that Lieut. Beale had turned back; cause unknown.

> A company of colored men from Liberia, have recently bought a ship, which they intend for the commerce of the African coast .-J. D. Johnson, of the Legislature of Liberia, formerly a barber in New York, is one of the principals. The ship will take out from N. York some forty emigrants to Africa in a

Frank Leslie has suggested an idea from which the most important results may arise; namely, the publication in his "Illustrated Newspaper" of the portraits and descriptions of "missing people." The portraits and the descriptions are furnished to Frank Leslie by the Police Commissioners, so that everything which appears in his columns upon the subject will be officially correct.

It is stated that the amendments of Nicaragua to the Cass-Irrissarri treaty are substantially such as were put upon that negotiated for England by Sir Wm. Gore Ousley. The consent of Nicaragua must be obtained for the transport of troops across the Isthmus, except when a sudden landing is required to repel fillibusters. It is supposed that our Paraguayan fleet is nearly home.

A deputation of British residents of New York, headed by Mr. Archibald, the British Consul for New York, waited upon Lord Napier last week at the Astor House, and presented to his lordship an address containing an expression of their appreciation of his personal and official conduct during his occupancy of the post of British Minister at

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Chas. E. Mix, esq., has concluded a treaty with a delegation of Winnebago Indians, by the terms of which each head of a family of the tribe is entitled to eighty acres of the Winnebago reservation in Minnesota, and the re- Brazilian minister, called upon me and offermainder of the tract is to be sold for the ben-

A catalogue of the "solid men of Boston" recently published, says that William Apple-A boy named Thomas Welsh, was shot ton is worth \$754,000; the fifty associates He warmly accepted my invitation for his Thaver, \$500,000. There are a number of \$400,000 and \$300,000 fellows mentioned.

> Rev. Bird Wilson, D.D., L L.D., and Emeritus Professor of Systematic Divinity was to address a note to Senor Vasquez, in the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, died at his residence in New York, on Thursday last, in the 83d year of his age.

> Mr. Joseph Reed, a well known citizen of Havre-de-Grace, and for many years in the employ of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, as engineer on Urquiza that I would be cordially and kindly the steamer Maryland, committed suicide received by the President. This informalast week.

Attorney General Black has returned to Washington from his trip to the South.

Another Confidence Game.

A very worthy gentleman, Henry Doswell, esq., of Hanover, was, on the night before last, robbed of \$185 and a heavy gold chain, Mr. Doswell is one of the Virginia stamp of families who believe all apparently good fellows are good in heart and honest in principle. On the evening in question, while taking a cigar, &c., at a bar-room, two wide-awake coves cultivated his acquaintance. They took his weight, and finally it was suggested that he should see the greatest living tragedian, Barry Sullivan. Mr. D. was willing, so he The account of the settlement of the Par- called for a hack and took his two untested friends along, but at the theatre he went in without them, as they chose to keep shy .--After going in and looking round: Mr. Doswell thought he would take a turn in the outside air, and, on going out, was accosted by one low-sized fellow of his two ill gotten acquaintances. This individual proposed to see Mr. D. to his hotel, and took his arm with a large degree of confidential assurance. On getting within a block of the hotel, the friend left Mr. D. suddenly to find his way home. ern part of New York, are asserting a claim When Mr. Doswell got to his hotel he found of the above sum. He now thinks that the world is not so honest as the mask it assumes would make it. "That's so, Johny Roach." -Rich. Engr.

The Great Billiard Match.

The "great billiard match" has given the world a hero-Phelan is now famous and ought to be "flush," if the \$10,000 were really wagered. His friends say he was suffering from rheumatism and out of practice-of course. There is some talk of a "return the President and myself. This was the match." A special hall was prepared in Decrowning glory of the whole affair; and in match. A special nall was prepared in Peter troit for the recent exhibition, and several the general joy over it, General Urquiza embandred tickets issued at five dollars each braced President Lopez. hundred tickets issued, at five dollars each for the admission of spectators. The space allotted to the table and players, was twenty-six feet by thirty-two, which gave the players a space of ten feet in the clear, at each end and side. From the edge of this space -surrounded by a railway-a platform was raised to the height of about four and a half treatment of the government agents, with full feet, and extending to the walls. On the inclined plane were about seven hundred arm-chairs for the spectators. During the immense triumph in diplomacy, as only a playing there were three large runs made, as few months ago Lopez refused to renew the follows:—Phelen 157 and 129, Secrieter 150. treaty with England. He has not only re-Detroit was crowded with strangers, every newed ours, and enlarged its sphere, but fresh arrival of train or steambost making what is worth more than all for our interests the throngs of anxious inquirers still more is, that he has done it in a very friendly dense. The hotels were all filled, price be- spirit. When we closed our meeting agreeing no object to their guests. The N. Y. ingupon the points, he made me a little speech
Herald says it is estimated that upwards of a which my modesty would not permit me to

STRAW MATTING—A very superior article,
which my modesty would not permit me to

Settlement of the Paraguay Difficulty.

PARAGUAY COMMISSION, Asuncion, Feb. 11th, 1859 To his Excellency JAS. BUCHANAN,

President of the United States: SIR: I have the honor to inform you that this Commission has been eminently successful, not merely in settling all our differences here in a peaceful and friendly manner, but in enlarging the sphere of our commercial privileges in these waters, and extending the time of the treaty, and in such a way as to enlist cordial sympathies, and strengthen the bonds of friendship for the future.

All this you will find in my despatches, protocols, and the treaties themselves, returned by me to the State Department; but, as that would impose a laborious research, I have thought proper to give you the important points through the brief medium of a private letter. When I arrived on these waters, things

distant and reserved-indeed, unkind. I The Santa Fe mail of the 27th ult., has determined to dissolve that icy reserve, and give them a better impression of us, as I knew every sentiment here was rapidly carried inland throughout the country. The Commodore and myself, after three days of mail, via the 35th parallel, has been suspen- with the President of Uruguay. It was stately and formal, till I convinced him that our purpose was neither war, desolation, nor conquest. He then threw off his reserve, and, shaking my hand warmly, expressed great delight at hearing such sentiments from me. I observed in the crowd of officials around us that the Secretary for Foreign Affairs was not there. I, therefore, on the same evening, called privately upon him at his house, and had a long interview with him, which resulted in completely disarming his hostile feeling. At the beginning he told me frankly he was the friend of President Lopez; at the conclusion he avowed himself our friend, and, with my permission, he would immediately advise his friend Lopez of our lofty and elevated sentiments, and

desire for peace. When I reached Parana, the capital of the Argentine Confederation, I met General Urquiza, the President, and had a long interview with him, the tenor of which is preserved by my secretary, Mr. Ward, and sent to the State Department. General Urquiza, who is every inch a soldier, and who in that interview, by his frankness, had won rapidly upon my confidence, tendered me his mediation, which, of course, I was forced to decline, as I informed him, for two reasonsfirst, because my instructions had not anticipated such an event; and, second, because two out of the three points of difference were points of honor, and a nation, no more than an individual, could arbitrate its honor. But I assured him that, whilst I was compelled to decline his mediation as the bearer of the olive branch, and knowing the views of the Administration, and its anxiety for an amicable but honorable adjustment of these unhappy difficulties, I should feel grateful to him for any kind offices he might employ in carrying out these peaceful views. closed these remarks, the General, with kind of electric spontaneity, sprang from his seat, and striking his breast fiercely with his hand, said: I am a soldier, but a man of peace; and, as a friend of your Government, accept your invitation, and will meet you

at Asuncion. I reached here on the 24th January, and General Urquiza had anticipated me several days. Within an hour after our arrival, and before I left the vessel, Senor Amaral, the ed his mediation on behalf of his Emperor. I declined it for the reasons above, and invited his friendly offices in like manner, assuring him of our desire for peace and friendship, if we could have them with honor.

Our consul called directly after, and I came ashore with him. Everything looked cold and distant. The people seemed not to know how to behave towards me, and gazed at me as they would upon some evil thing east amongst them. The very first thing I did on shore, as my position was doubtful, Secretary of State, &c., informing him of my presence in Asuncion, and desiring him to fix a time to see me, that we might arrange an interview with the President. He promptly replied, and we met next morning. We had a pleasant interview, and fixed the time for the President's reception for the next day after.

Soon after my arrival, I learned from Gen. tion induced me to abandon the address I had prepared, briefly reviewing all the points of difference and maintaining our position, and I hastily prepared another of mere courtesy and kindness, leaving the contest on the points for the future. At the reception I was accompanied by Commodore Shubrick, his suite, and all the officers of the Fulton, in full uniform, making a fine appearance. The President was magnificently dressed with his suite of officers in uniform, and received me kindly and courteously, with his chapean-bras, glittering with gems and lace, under his arm. Indeed, the reception was all that could be desired. I did not let him exceed me in courtesies. I mention these things because there has been constant trou-

ble here about forms and receptions. Directly after the interview, I learned, through Gen. Urquiza, that my speech and manner had had a wonderful effect in softening down the President, and that he was so charmed with the whole proceedings that everything would be for me open to a free and frank intercourse. Upon this hypothesis, it was arranged that I should proceed alone in my negotiations, but that I would let no hitch conclude them without giving him (the General) an opportunity to reconcile such differences.

My interviews then with the President commenced daily, and sometimes twice a day, and were always cordial, frank, free, and harmonizing. We became better friends at every meeting, but could not agree upon all points. Finally, it was proposed that our next meeting should be held in presence of Gen. Urquiza, Gen. Guido, his minister, and Sr. Amaral. I promptly accepted. When we met, no one but Gen. Urquiza and his private Secretary were present. We commenced the discussion of the points of difference one by one, and, as we settled them, they were reduced to writing. We then drew up an agreement, which was signed by

By the settlement we make a new treaty, with changes liberalizing it; a convention to settle the Company's claim; ten thousand dollars to the family of the sailor killed on the Water-Witch; receive a satisfactory letter of regrets and apology for this affair and the permission to explore the rivers.

This negotiation is looked upon here as an Rev. Henry V. D. Johns of Baltimore, we quarter of a million of dollars depended upon record. He touched my sympathies when quarter of a million of dollars depended upon he spoke of Paraguay standing alone, and he received. [ap 12] S. & W. MEYENBERG.

traduced by foreign ministers, who created A private letter received by the President | the difficulties, by withholding from him the on the night of the 10th, by the escape of from Commissioner Bowlin, gives an account respect due to his position; and he cheerfully and warmly gave me credit for treating him in all our intercourse with the most delicate respect and esteem, and said he would pay some portion of the debt of gratitude he fel to me for it, by informing you of it in an au-

> From the people here I have met with nothing yet but kindness, particularly after it was known that my first interview with the President was so agreeable. They were much alarmed at our expedition, and this news seemed to lift a burden from their hearts. They are a simple, inoffensive people, governed, I should judge, with a despotic rule, under which they seem to flourish. They are a lively-spirited people, and remarkably neat and clean for an Indian mixed race. The market place in the morning is a beautiful spectacle—to see nearly a thou-sand women, all barefooted. To wear shoes here is a high mark of aristocraey. You can see, every hour in the day nearly, handsome women, (except the tawny color,) with bright eyes and rich suits of black hair, with Swiss muslin dresses flounced from the waist down, walking in bare feet through the The soil is very sandy, and they pretend they cannot walk well in shoes.

The ideas of great wealth which have been made to flourish so conspicuously in the accounts we have had of them, vanish into air at the touch of truth. I see here nothing but unmistakable evidences of a poor but happy, laughter-loving people, made to assume a better appearance than their neighbors, from the strong hand that rules them. Their government is of the cheapest character imaginable, and the revenue to support it is mainly derived from monopolies on articles of produce, somewhat peculiar to the country. Their revenues from customs must be small, as they are certainly neither a producing nor very consuming people. This revenue is chiefly spent on an army and for fortifications. As the President is the fountain and source of all power, he is also the recipient and the disburser of all revenue, which, in the eyes of a simple people, confounding the individual with the State, makes up the account of that fabulous wealth about which so much has been said.

This is a small State, claiming some six hundred thousand inhabitants, and having scarcely four hundred thousand, and they nearly all Indians of the Guarance race, civilized under the rigid rule of the Jesuits. They are not an industrious race, in our sense of that word; they are only comparatively industrious in contrast with their neighbors, who are perfectly indolent and unambitious beyond the necessities of life from day to day. Such a population is not likely to make a very rich State. Their country is no doubt very productive in articles of a peculiar and valuable character, such as Yerby or Paraguayan tea, and many medicinal plants and gums, and peculiar woods of the forest; but beyond that I know of nothing they produce superior to ourselves in quality, and nothing to compare to us in quantity, with an equal population .-They can produce sugar cheap, as the plant lasts for many years, and they have a beautiful staple of cotton, but they raise neither

beyond a mere supply of their necessities. The real secret of Paraguay's apparent prosperity in contrast with her neighbors for it would not do to contrast her with a progressive people) lies in the fact of her exemption from revolutions. For this exemption she is indebted to the bloody rule of Doct. Francia, who left few ambitious aspirants behind him to contend for empire.

This republic contains about 80,000 square miles, a little larger than one of our larger States. It is almost surrounded by water. like an island, and the rivers deep and navigable. In soil and climate it is one of the most chaming spots in the great valley of the La Plata, a valley equal in size to the great valley of the Mississippi. It lies in this vallev geographically, just as Missouri does in the valley of the Mississippi, only a warmer climate, as is general in this country. The time must come when these vast plains of the La Plata cease to be mere grazing grounds for innumerable herds of wild cattle, and in

turn become the seat of a mighty empire. These rivers certainly have no rivals on the globe. The main trunk is a fresh running stream with a distinct current, where it is fifty miles wide and neither bank in view; and this branch 1,200 miles from the sea except on the bars, is 20 to 60 feet deep, and it is but one of the three principal

I have extended this letter too long, and must close by congratulating you upon this glorious consummation of a trouble some measure of your Administration. I have the honor to be, with high consideration, your Excellency's very obedient servant, JAS. B. BOWLIN.

Force of Imagination.

Buckland the distinguished geologist, one day gave a dinner after dissecting a Mississippi alligator, having asked a good many of distinguished classes to dine with him .-His guests congregated. The dinner table looked splendid, and the meal commenced with excellent soup. "How do you like the soup?' asked the doctor, after baving finished his own plate, addressing a famous gourmand of the day. "Very good, indeed," answered the other, "turtle, is it not?" The Doctor shook his head. "I think it has something of a musky taste," said another. "All alligators have," replied Buckland, "the cayman peculiary so-the fellow whom I dissected this morning, and whom you have been eat-

There was a general route of the whole guests. Every one turned pale. Two or three ran out of the room. "See what imagi-nation is," said Buckland, "if I had told them it was turtle, or terrapin or birds-nest soup, or salt water amphiabia, or the glutton of a fish from the maw of the sea bird, they would have pronounced it excellent, and their digestion been none the worse-such is prejudice. "But, was it really an a liigator," asked a lady. "As good a calf's head as ever wore a coronet!" answered Buckland.

The Recent Murder in Lee. (Maine.

The details of the domestic life of the family of Potters, in Lee, Maine, present a revolting picture of degradation. It appears that Potter, the murderer, is one of eight brothers; many years ago, he was married to a woman named Catherine Blake; not long after he discovered that his wife was living on terms of criminal intimacy with all his brothers; about three and a half years subsequent to her marriage, she cloped to Canada with the oldest brother; from there, after two years, they returned to Lee and lived together as man and wife; quarrelling with each other, they separated, and she then cohabited for some years with another brother, to whom she bore several children, and with whom she lives now. In what a deplorable condition must the laws of Maine be, when such horrible immoralities are allowed to continue for years! We learn these facts from the Ban-JEF Discovered at Last. TE

A CERTAIN CURE for CORNS and BUNIONS. A LL PERSONS AFFICTED WITH THESE Cuba is only an antepast to the Empire of PAINFUL EXCRESENCES, can effect per- Islands and continental countries that are to er of the President by design, and for the fact CURES, without the aid of a surgeon of knife, by using SANFORD'S CORN PLASTERS. BUNIONS, Do. Sent by mail, postage paid, to any part of the country, on receipt of \$1.00. Address

DR. S. J. SANFORD, 241 Dock-st., ap 12—dlu or Box 261 P. O., Philadelphia.

Letter from Edward Bates, of Missouri.

H. R. Snidle, (Whig Committee) N. Y .: SIRS-A short time ago I was favored with your note of the 7th inst., covering a resoluion of the committee to the effect that it is inexpedient at this time further to discuss or agitate the negro question, but rather to turn the attention of the people to other topicstopics of general importance, such as our foreign relations, including the extension of Territory, the building of railroads for national purposes, the improvement of free Larbors, the navigation of our rivers to facilitate internal commerce, the subject of currency, and a tariff of duties, and other means for developing our own internal resources, our home wealth, and binding together by ties of national and fraternal feelings, the various parts and sections of our widely-extended Re-

Your letter, gentlemen, opens a very wide field, in asking for my "opinion upon the subject, and my views as to the signs of the times." Books have been written upon these matters, and speeches delivered by the thousand, and yet the argument seems as far from being exhausted as it was at the beginning; and I take it for certain that you do not expect or desire me to discuss at large all or any of these interminable quarrels .-That I have opinions upon all or most of them, is true, -not the opinions of this or that party, ready to be abandoned or modified to suit this or that platform-but my own opinions; perhaps the more fixed and harder to be changed, because deliberately formed in the retirement of private life, free from the exigencies of official responsibilities and from the perturbations of party policy.

They are my own opinions, right or wrong. As to the negro question, I have always thought, and often declared, in speech and in print, that it is a pestilent question, the agitation of which has never done good to any party, section or class, and never can do good, unless it be accounted good to stir up the angry passions of men, and exasperate unreasoning jealousies of sections, and by these bad means foist some unfit men into office, and keep some fit men out. It is a sensitive question, into whose dangerous vortex it is quite possible for good men to be drawn unawares. But when I see a man at the South or the North, of mature age and some experience, persist in urging the question, after the successful experience of the last few years, I can attribute his conduct to no higher motive than personal ambition or

sectional prejudice. As to the power of the General Government to protect the persons and properties, and advance the interests of the people, by levving taxes, raising armies and navies, building forts and arsenals, lighthouses, moles and breakwaters, surveying the coasts and adjacent seas, improving rivers, lakes and harbors, and making roads, I should be very sorry to doubt the existence of the power, or the duty to exercise it, whenever the constituted authorities have the means in their hands, and are convinced that its exercise is necessary to protect the country and advance the prosperity of the people. In my own opinion, a government that has

no power to protect the harbors of its country against winds and waves and human enenies, nor its rivers against snags, sands and rocks, nor to build roads for the transportation of its armies and its mails, and the commerce of its people, is a poor, impotent government, and not at all such a government as our fathers thought they had made when they produced the constitution, which was greeted by intelligent men everywhere with admiration and gratitude, as a government, free enough for all the ends of legal liberty. and strong enough for all the purposes of national and individual protection. A free people, if it be wise, will make a good constitution, but a constitution, however itself, did never make a free people. The people do not derive their rights from the government, but the government derives its powers from the people; and these powers are granted for the main, if not the only, purpose of protecting the rights of the people. Protection, then, if not the sole, is the chief end of government. It is for the governing power to judge, in every instance, what kind and what degrees of protection is needfulwhether a navy to guard our commerce all around the world, or an army to defend the country against armed invasion from without, or domestic insurrection from within; or a tariff to protect our home industry against the dangerous obtrusion of foreign labor and

Of the existence of the power and duty of the government to protect the people in their ersons, their property, their industry and their locomotion, I have no doubt; but the time, the mode and the manner of protection. being always questions of policy and pru-dence, must, of necessity, be left to the wisdom and patriotism of those whose duty it is to make laws for the good government of the country. With them I freely leave it as the right, and, indeed, the only constitutional depository of the power.

As to our foreign policy, generally, I have

but little to say; I am not much of a progres sive, and am content to leave it where Washington placed it, upon that wise, virtuous, safe maxim-"Peace with all nations, entangling alliances with none." The greedy and indiscriminate appetite for foreign a quisition, which makes us covet our neighbors' lands, and devise cunning schemes to get them, has little of my sympathy. I view it as a sort of political gluttony, as dangerous to our body politic, as gluttony is to the natural man-producing disease certainlyhastening death probably. Those of our po-liticians who are afflicted with this morbid appetite are wont to cite the purchase of Louisiana and Florida, as giving countenance to these inordinate desires. But the cases are wholly unlike in almost every particular. Louisiana was indispensable to our full and safe enjoyment of an immense region, which was already owned, and its acquisition gave us the unqestioned control of that noble system of Mississippi waters, which nature seems to have made to be one and indivisible, and rounded off the map of the nation into one uniform and compacted whole. Nothing remained to mar and disfigure our national plat, but Florida, and that was desirable, less for its intrinsic value, that because it would form a dangerous means of annoyance, in case of war with any maritime power, surrounded as it is, on three sides by the ocean, and touching three of our present States with no barrier between .-The population of Louisiana and Florida, when acquired, was very small compared with the largeness of the territory; and lying in contact with the States, was easily and quickly absorbed into, and assimilated peaceful and friendly manner, and for a satsfactory consideration. Now, without any right or any necessity.

we must not only have Cuba, but all the too strong for freedom. to the Hellespout." This claim of mare nos- prudent to tell.

teum implies, of course, that we must own the continent that bounds our sea on the ed.) that one of the largest naval arman To Messes, J. Philips Phanix, Willis Black-stone, A. M. Bininger, David J. Foley, and west, as well as the string of islands that in-which sailed from our coasts is new openclose it on the east-that is, Mexico, Central ting in South America, ostensibly against America, and all South America, as far poor little Republic, far up the Plate Rive compass of sea and land there are a good presidents. If Congress had been remany native governments, and provinces belonging to the strongest maritime powers: the sword, and the purse against Mexiand a narrow Continental Isthmus, which we ourselves, as well as England and France, are wont to call the "Highway of Nations." To fulfil the grand conception and perfect our tropical Empire, we must buy or conquer all these torrid countries, and their ritory! ongrel populations. As to buying them, it strikes me, that we had better wait awhile, at least until the government has ceased to borrow money to pay its current expenses .-And as to conquering them, perhaps it would be prudent to pause, and make some estimate of cost and contingencies, before we rush into war with all maritime Europe and

half America. I am not one of those who believe that the United States is not an independent and ment-peaceable, moderate, economical safe nation, because Cuba is not a part of it. On the contrary. I believe that we are quite capable of self-defence, even if the "Queen of the Antilles" were a province of England, France, or Russia; and surely while it re- thing which can make a nation great, happened the surely while it remains an appendage of a comparatively fee- and permanent. ble nation, Cuba has much more cause to fear us than we have to fear Cuba. In fact, tures (and that too, under the management gentlemen, I cannot help doubting the honesty of the cowardly argument by which we are urged to rob poor old Spain of this last tion and decay.

The increase bears no fair proportion to the proportion of the respective to the proportion of remnant of her Western empire, for fear that she might use it to rob us.

peaceably, the whole of the country, conti- inal negligence. The ordinary objects nental and insular, from the Rio Grande to the Orinoco, and from Trinidad to Cuba, and thus establish our mare clausum, and shut the gate of the world across the Isthmus, can are little, if at all enlarged-the improve we govern them wisely and well? For the last few years, in the attempt to govern our home territories of Kansas and Utah, we have not very well maintained the dignity and justice of the nation, nor secured the peace and prosperity of the subject people. Can we hope to do better with the various mixed races of Mexico, Central and South America, and the West India Islands? Some of these countries have been trying for fifty years to establish Republican governments on our model, but in every instance have

miserably failed, and yet their was no obsta-

ele to complete success but their own inapti-Formy part, I should be grieved to see my country become, like Rome, a conquering and dominant nation, for I think there are few or no examples in history, of Governments, whose chief objects were glory and that they have recklessly wasted the public ower, which did ever secure the happiness and prosperity of their own people. Such Governments may grow great and famous, and advance a few of their citizens to wealth and nobility, but the price of their grandeur is the personal independence and individual freedom of their people. Still less am I in-clined to see absorbed into our system "on an equal footing with the original States," the various and mixed races (amounting to I know not how many millions) which inhabit am clearly of opinion that the government the Continent and Isthmus, South of our present border. I am not willing to inocculate and dignity,) ought to reserve its credit for our body politic with the virus of their diseases, political and social-diseases which, with

them, are chronic and hereditary, and,

tion in the mind, and weakness in the mem-Our own country, as it is, in position, form, and size, is a wonder which proclaims a wisdom above the will of man. Large enough for our progress, for centuries to come; all in the temperate zone, and therefore capable of a homogeneous population; yet so diversified in climates and soils, as to produce every thing that is necessary to the comfort and has ceased to exist as an organized and mili wealth of a great people. Bounded East and tant body. And I speak for no man but n West by great oceans, and bisected in the self. I am fully aware that my opinions and middle by a mighty river, which drains and views of public policy are of no importance to fructifies the continent, and binds together any body but me, and there is good reason to the most Southern and Northern portions of fear that some of them are so antiquated and our land by a bond stronger than iron .- out of fashion, as to make it very improbable Besides all this, it is new and growing; the that they will ever again be put to the test of strongest on the continent, with no neighbor whose power it fears, or of whose ambition it has cause to be jealous. Surely such a country is great enough and good enough for all the seeds of honest ambition and virtuous power.

It seems to me that an efficient home-loving government, moderate and economical in its administration, peaceful in its objects, and just to all nations, need have no fear of invasion at home or serious agression abroad The nations of Europe have to stand contin ually in defence of their existence, but the conquest of our country by a foreign power is simply impossible, and no nation is so absurd as to entertain the thought. We may onquer ourselves by local strifes and sectional animosities; and when by our folly and wickedness we have accomplished that great calamity, there will be none to pity us for the onsequences of so great a crime.

If our Government would devote all its energies to the promotion of peace and friendship with all foreign countries; the advancement of commerce; the increase of agriculture; the growth and stability of manufactures; and the cheapening, quickening and securing the internal trade and travel of our counry; in short, if it would devote itself in earnest to the establishment of a wise and steady policy of internal government, I think we should witness a growth and consolidation for elsewhere. of wealth and comfort, and power for good. which cannot be reasonably hoped for from a fluctuating policy, always watching for the turns of good fortune, or from a grasping ambition, to seize new territories, which are hard to get and harder to govern.

The present position of the administration is a sorrowful commentary upon the broad democracy of its professions. ory the people have the right and ability to do anything.—in practice we are verging rapidly to the one man power.

The President, the ostensible head of the national democrats, is eagerly striving to concentrate power in his own hands, and thus to exclude both the people and their repreto exclude both the people and their representatives from the actual affairs of government. Having emptied the treasury which he found full, and living precariously upon borrowed money, he now demands of Congress to entrust to his unchecked discretion | pace of Mr. Berkeley's stallion, and his sure the war power, the purse, and the sword First: He asks Congress to authorize him by statute to use the army to take military possession of Northern Mexico, and hold it under his protectorate, and as a security for debts due to our citizens. Civil possession county, whose stock of Tom horses are partient would not answer, for that might expose him, as in the case of Kansas, to be annoyed by a factious Congress and a rebellious terwith, the mass of our people. Those countritorial Legislature. Second: Not content tries were acquired, moreover, in the most with this, he demands discretionary power to use the army and navy in the South also, in blockading the coast and marching his troops without a single exception, bays, and of fine into the interior of Mexico and New Grenit is hard to tell what we do not claim in all ada, to protect our citizens against all evil day, April 4th, and continue there one week. the continent South of us and the adjacent | doers along the transit route of Tehuantepec islands. Cuba is to be the first fruit of our and Panama, and he and his supporters claim grasping enterprise, and that is to be gotten this enormous power, upon the ground, that the stands, being at home every other week. at all hazards-by peaceful purchase if we in this particular at least he ought to be the ean, by war and conquest if we must. But equal of the greatest monarch of Europe. follow. A leading Senator has lately declar- reason that they had found out, by sad expeed (in debate on the thirty million bill) that rience, that the monarchs of Europe were

islands from Cape Florida to the Spanish | Third: In strict pursuance of his doctrine. Main, so as to surround the Gulf of Mexico first publicly announced from Ostend, he deand the Carribean Sea, and make them our mands of Congress to hand over to him thirty 'mare clausum,' like the Mediterranean, in millions of dollars, to be used at his discreold times, when the Roman Emperor ruled tion, to facilitate his acquisition of Cuba. both its shores, from the pillars of Hercules Facilitate-how? Perhaps it would be im-

Add to all this the fact (as yet unexplain South at least as the Orinoco. In that wide to settle some little quarrel between the ta enough to grant the President's deman-Central America and Cuba, this navy, at duty done at the South, might be made or its way home, to arrive in the Gulf very of portunely, to aid the "Commander-in-class in the acquisition of some very valuable to

I allude to these facts with no make against Mr. Buchanan, but as eviden the dangerous change which is now obvious ly sought to be made in the practical work ing of the Government-the concentration of power in the hands of the President at the dangerous policy now almost establish of looking abroad for temporary gla-

and aggrandisement, instead of home for all the purposes of good govern protecting all interests alike, and by a fixepolicy, calling into safe exercise all the ta ents and industry of our people, and thu steadily advancing our country in every

The rapid increase of the public expendi of statesmen, professing to be peculiarly economical,) is an alarming sign of correct

the growth and expansion of the country But suppose we could get, honestly and but looks rather like wanton waste and crim great expense are not materially augmented -the Army and Navy remain on a lov peace establishment—the military defence ment of harbors, lakes and rivers is also doned, and the Pacific railway is not only not begun, but its very location is scramble for by angry sections, which succeed in noth ing but mutual defeat. In short, the money to an enormous amount, (I am told at the rate of from eighty to one hundred million a year,) is gone, and we have little or noth ing to show for it. In profound peace with foreign nations, and surrounded with the proofs of national growth and individual prosperity, the treasury, by less than two years of mismanagement, is made bankrupt and the government itself is living from hand to mouth on bills of credit and be rowed money! This humiliating state things could hardly happen, if the men is power were both honest and wise! The Democratic economists in Congress contesrevenue; they confess it, by refusing to raise the tariff to meet the present exigency, and by insisting that they can replenish the ex hausted treasury and support the govern ment, in credit and efficiency, by simpl

striking off their former extravagances. An illustrious predecessor of the President is reported to have declared "that those who live on borrowed money ought to break." I do not concur in that harsh saying: yet I in common prudence, (to say nothing of pride great transactions and unforeseen emerge cies. In common times of peace, it ought a ways to have an established revenue equal with us, could hardly fail to produce corrup- at least, to its current expenses. And that revenue ought to be so levied as to foster and protect the industry of the country, employ ed in our most necessary and important man

ufactures. Gentlemen, I cannot touch upon all the topics alluded to in your letter and resolution I ought rather to beg your pardon for the prolixity of the answer. I speak for no par ty, because the only party I ever belonged to actual practice. Most respectfully.

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